## INDIANA LEGISLATURE,

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

> IN SENATE. SATURDAY, March 7, 1885.

LENGTH OF SESSIONS. On motion of Mr. BRYANT the resolution [H. R 13-see page 222] proposing an amendment to the Constitution increasing the regular term of the General Assembly from sixty to 100 days, and the extra from forty to fifty days, was taken up. Amand. ments were offered to substitute a fixed salary for members in place of per diem.

Mr. WINTER moved to pay members \$300.

pavable quarterly.

Mr. WILLARD moved to amend the amendment by making it \$500. He said: I believe the salary should be commensurate with the length of the session. The State of New York pays her representatives \$1,500. Every time that a fee and salary bill bill is attempted to be passed we find protests against it. I state that the average salary of the four principal offices in every county in the State is not less thon \$3,000, and yet these gentlemen have the opportunity of engaging in various kinds of business, and they always say it is little enough. Here once in two years gentlemen have to come to this city, practically abandoning their business, and devote their time to the State for the paltry sum of \$6 a day. This is a constitutional amendment, and will go to the people and they can have the opportunity of seeing whether it is too much or too little.

Mr. FOULKE: I don't think a man ough to become a member of the Legislature for the purpose of making money. In the English Parliament there is no money paid the members. There ought to be enough paid to the members to pay expenses and enable a poor man te come to the Legislature just as well as a rich man. I think that \$300 will be sufficient to pay the probable expenses of any man who chooses to live with reasonable economy. We ought not to exclude a poor, deserving man from the Legislature on account of the expenses.

Mr. MAGEE: To pay legislators the pitiable sum of \$300 would serve to procure the cheapest class of legislators. Men would come here with no experience. Men of oxperience could not afford to leave their businets and come here to legislate. Every other State pays their legislators differently. think that resolution ought to fix the salary at \$1,000 or \$1,500 a year.

Mr. McCLURE: I generally stand opposed to all amendments to the Constitution. think that sixty days is a sufficient time for us to legislate in behalf of the interests of the State, if, after we come up here, we attend to our business and accomplish it in the shortest time. My first experience in the Legislature was under the old Constitution, when the Democratic party came in under retrepchment and reform. By a joint resolution at that time we limited ourselves to six weeks of legislation, and we accomplished as much as we do now. At that time we received only \$3 a day.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tippecanoe: I think it would be proper to make the compensation \$600 for the two years, payable at the time of the Legislature. It would enable the legislators to pay for their expenditures while

The amendment to the amendment was rejected by yeas 19 nays 24

Mr. DRAKE, in explanation of his vote, said: I am opposed to the amendment and resolution. There would be no occasion for the extension of the time to legislate any longer than sixty days if the members attended to their duty. The people will never vote to keep the Legislature in session 100 days, and then have them called fifty days longer. If the time spent on the Apportion-

tion bill and the Knightstown bill, we might be ready to go home. I vote "no."
M. McCULLOUGH: I am opposed to amending the Constitution. But if we are compelled to sit 100 days and then be called to sit fifty days more, I think \$500 is about

ment bill had been spent on the Appropria-

Mr. McINTOSH: I am opposed to the mendmendments and resolution. The people will vote this resolution down. I vote

Mr. RAHM: I am in favor of the constitutional amendment legthening the session to 100 days. I was a member of the session of 1881 and we sat 101 days and then did not get through with the business. I vote "no." Mr. SELLERS: I am in favor of the reso Intion and amendments. Senators say all necessary legislation may be passed in sixty cays, but it has not been done. I believe the passage of the resolution will save the people of the State more money than the extra expense incurred by it. The matters will be more fully considered, and it will not be necessary to hurry through immature bills. I believe that the people will ratify these amendments and adopt them. I think everybody believes that the time is too short. I know from experience that the salary received will not pay the expenses of the members of the Legislature, I vote

Mr. SMITH, of Jay: I intend to vote for this amendment because I think that \$500 is small enough even if this resolution is

Mr. WILLARD: Since 1852 the popula tien of the State has more than doubled and the business of the Stats has more than multiplied ten times. We enacted the Constitution of 1852 for a comparatively pioneer prople. We now find ourselves toward the close of the nineteenth century with diversified industries, sitting only sixty days in two years. Other Legislatures sit three, four, five and six months. From 1861 to the present time no General Assembly has passed a General Appropriation bill in sixty days. It is false economy to continue in session only sixty days. I vote "aye,"

The vote was then announced as above. An ineffectual motion was made to lay the amendment (Mr. Winter's) on the table. Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, moved to smet d the amendment by inserting \$400 for \$360, payable annually. He said: There is a certain amount of gush that causes some men to desire to work without a sufficient compensation. There is not a Senator upon this floor who has any valuable business but what absolutely loses money in the neglect

of his business, On motion by Mr. HILLIGASS the respintion and amendments were indefinitely postponed by year 28, nays 15,

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

On motion by Mr. WILLARD, it was ordered that the special orders, as they appear on the President's desk [the bills 8, 235, 267. H. R. 222, 412, S. 94, H. R. 93, H. J. R. 14, S. 175, H. R. 47, S. 305, and H. R 80], be taken out having it printed. I have not the estate monopoly among the universities of ' up and disposed of.

On motion by Mr. BAILEY, the bill 8, 336 was made the special order as soon as the order just made is exhausted,

GRAVEL ROAD COMPANIES. The bill [H. R. 255] to amend Section 1,441 Revised Statutes, was read the second time, and on motion by Mr. WINTER, the constitutional rule was suspended, the bill was read the third time and passed, by year 35,

DITCH COMMISSIONER. The bill [H. R. 222, see pp. 229, 251, 300]

nays 2.

to abolish the office of Ditch Commissioner, on motion of Mr. McCULLOUGH, the Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole (Mr. McCullough in the caair) for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks, moved that the committee rise, as it is too late in the session to take final action on this bill, and recommend to the Senate that it lie on Mr. WILLARD moved to lay that motion

on the table. Mr. YOUCHE: No statute needs action more urgently than the drainage lew, but it is too late in the session now, and since this needs careful attention. I think we had bet-

ter postpone it.
Mr. MAGEE: With some amendments to the old law, we would have a suitable law in regard to drainage. In our county the old law has operated beneficially. I want to know how we can intalligently act upon this long bill before the close of this session of the Legislature. I favor the

motion of the Senator from Hendricks. Mr. SELLERLS: There is no radical change in the law proposed by this bill Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: It would be a radical change in the law to slow the majority to control the ditching. The mi-I think the result would be that the majority might defeat a good object. I doubt very much whether any Senator has read the bill

Mr. BROWN: I think that the majority of the people affected demand a change in

Mr. WILLARD: The law is inightious as it stands, but shall we pass this mersure and let it go back to the House amended in a hurried way, or shall we lay it on he table and take it up at a special session? The absolute necessity of an appropriation bill has been shown during the past two years, and we will have to have an extra session.

Mr. MARSHALL: I am not in favor of going home without giving the people relief in this matter. I will vote to lay it on the table, and will insist on taking it up at some other time, when a better opportunity for

careful consideration shall offer. Mr. HILLIGAES: This bill has been be-fore the House Committee for week, and it now comes to the Senate proposing out a few amendments to the present law; and if the Senate can take the responsibility of establishing a just law it will meet the approbation of the House. I think we can safely pass upon this bill as it comes from the House, and with the Senate amendments proposed it will be acceptable to the House. Mr. OVERSTREET: when this bill is considered. It is astonishing to see how this measure is pushed upon the Senate. My people are afraid we will change a good law. If it is forced uson us I want to be heard at length upon the ques-

On motion of Mr. WILLARD the committre rose, reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit at 2 o'clock,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. FOULK Bmoved to suspend the regular order of business to enable him to introduce a general Appropriation bill. He said: As yet the appropriation bill bas for been taken up in the House I think we bught to do the best we can to have the Appropriation bill passed. I should dislike to have a collision between the two branches, but unless something is done the bill will not pass and we will have to have a special session. I believe the blame ought to rest where it

Mr. WILLARD: By passing on this bill we would do so without knowing we ether it is economical or not. We would have to rush the bill through in order to get at to the House in time. I believe the passage of the Appropriation bill would not avoid the necessity of an extra sesion. Would the House act on the bill after we sent it to teem? I trust the order of business as agreed upon

this merning will not be changed. Mr. YOUCHE: It seems to me that the manner this bill has been treated by members of the House would relieve us from any scruples we may have upon the subject of considering the bill before they do. I do not believe in dictating to them, but I do not believe in their dictating to us We have the plain, constitutional right to consider and pass the Appropriation bill. I hope the motion will prevail.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay: There was under consideration, when the Senate adjourned, a bill of great importance, and I hope his motion will not prevail.

The motion was agreed to by year 11, nays Mr. FOWLER, in explanation of his vote, said: I don't understand that there is any politics in this matter. The House of Representatives had ample time to prepare and pass an appropriation bill, and they flid not do so, and it seems to me they are not going to do so; therefore I vote "aye."

Mr. MAGEE: I desire to exple n my vote. There is no man on this floor ess desirous of a special session than myself. I think, as far as the Senate is concerned, we have done as much work as is usually done during a period of sixty days. Not buly is the Appropriation bill necessary to be passed, but it is absolutely necessary to make a provision for the State House fund or work on that building will have to suspend. That bill has been introduced and been in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee for several days. If we do not pass the General Appropriation bill and the State House bill I can say with certainty that there will be an extra session. I would favor this motion if I could see any good results it would produce. But it would not in-

duce the House to recede from its action if apon it as dictation. I vote "no." Mr. McCULLOUGH: I deprecate the idea of a special ression, but I feel that the passage of this bill would not in any way tend to prevent that. If the taking up and considering this bill would secure its in sage through both Houses, I would cheerfally vote for it, but it is utterly impossible for us to properly pass through this House a general appropriation bill. We ought to have more time than one day to pass it. and we do not and could not expect the House to pass it this session. If there must be a special session on account of the failure of an appropriation bill, this Senate oun not avoid it. And if there is not to be a special session, this Senate ought not to pass the balance of this day in a useless attempt to in considering this bill in order to send it to the House would be to spend time usalessly. Mr. McINTOSH: I have a word to may in explanation of my vote. It is a very strange preceeding that some Serator should claim this morning lack of time to consider the Drainage bill, and say we hadn't time to

upon this bill even if we did send it totthem. It is a vicious measure. Believing that some Senators desire to get 1 some liftle "buncombe" out of the motion. I | tic monopoly. It does not grant the land to will support them in it, and vote "aye" to see how much they can make out of it. Mr. SELLERS, when his name was called. said: I believe if we took up this bill and spend the afternoon on it, we would but

waste that much of the people's time, there- | mand the previous question. Mr. SHIVELY: Believing it a wate of time to suspend the rules I vote "no."

even if this bill was passed to House it would not secompl sa the desired results, but I am willing to give it a trial The Revenue bill, which must have its origin in the House of Representatives, has not yet been in-troduced. Also the Knightstown bill must be by yeas 34, nays 4. acted upon. If these two bills were passed the Appropriation bill might go where the woodbine twineth. I am willing to join anybody to assist in avoiding a special session. I desire to vote for any measure that will advance the business of the General Assembly and adjourn it at the earliest possible time I took that advanced step weeks ago, and offered to adjourn the General Assembly on the 2d day of March. Although I know the Senator can not accomplish any good by the introduction of the bill be proposes, yet I intend to vote to give him an opportuny to

try it. I vote "aye," Mr. SMITH, of Delaware: I desire to assign a resson for the vote I shall cast, as it will be against a majority of my political friends on this question. I do not consider that the introduction of an Appropriation bill here will enable us to pass it. It will simply occupy time. I am not in favor of establishing the precedent of allowing an Appropriation bill to originate in the Senate. I do not believe since the organization of the Indiana Legislature an Appropriation bill has ever originated in the Senate, and being unwilling to assist in establishing a precedent, I vote "no."

The vote was announced as above.

So the motion was agreed to and accord-Mr. FOULKE introduced a bill [3, 347] to make several appropriations to carry on the

State Government. A message announced that the House refused to concur in Senate amendment to the bill [H. R. 400] authorizing colleges and universities to hold real estate, and thereupon, on motion of Mr. Day, the Lieutenant Governor appointed Messrs. Day and Davis as a committee on the part of the Senate ] On motion of Mr. MAGEE the Senate re-

solves itself into a Committee of the Whole [Mr. Magee in the chair] to consider the Appropriation bill, [S. 347]
Mr. WILLARD moved to postpone the consideration of the Appropriation bill until

Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. HILLIGASS: I am in favor of this motion. The truth is this bill is introduced in the Senate for the purpose of a little cheap notoriety-a little buncombe. We have carried the Senator along far enough with this Appropriation bill; now we ought to sit down upon it and go to business.

The motion was agreed to. tee rose and the Chairman reported to the Senate the recommendation of the Commit tee of the Whole that the further consideration of the bill S. 347 be postponed till Monday at 10 o'clock.

The report was concurred in by yeas 30,

DITCH COMMISSIONERS,

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Jay, the Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill [H. R. 222-see pages 259, 307] the Senate had under consideration before the recess for dinner, the question being on the motion of Mr. Campbell, of Hendricks, that the committee rise, report progress, and recommend that the bill lie on the table.

Mr. YOUCHE: This has been called a Surveyor's bill, and I believe it is a Surveyor's bill. In order to amend the bill it will have to be materially chan; ed Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: I know of no case of hardship that amounted to a real hardship. There is no reason why courts can not enforce the present law with right amendments and harm no one. We are in great danger of doing injustice to many by hasty action on this last day of the

the consideration of this bill ought to be postponed Mr. SELLERS: I hope the motion will not prevail. Nearly all this bill is a copy of the old law -the amendments proposed are few and easily understood

tession in the afternoon. Therefore, I think

Mr. DRAKE: This bill remodels this subject. It will change the method of commissioners, of remonstrances and the form of trial and the number of commissioners. It would be wrong to place in the hands of a ury decisions on points of facts.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph: I shall have to vote for laying this bill on the table. If I believed this was the last day I would vote to take up this bill. The people of my county desire some few amendments to the drainage law. The law that we now have has done so much good work that I am afraid to for fear that we might pass some bill that would not act beneficially to the drainage | for party's sake he makes a statement that is system of the State.

The motion was rejected pending the reading of the bill. On motion by Mr. SELLERS the Com mittee rose, reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again at 9:30 o'clock Monday morning.

ALIEN LAND HOLDERS. On motion by Mr. SMITH of Jennings, his bill [8, 2-see page 54] to repeal the alien land set of 1881, was substituted for the bill H. R. 13-see page 127-and finally passed under a dispensation of the constitutional rule by year 42, nays 10.

UNIVERSITIES' REAL ESTATE. Mr. DAY, from the Committee of Free Conference on the bill [H. R. 410] to allow universities to hold real estate to the value of \$500,000, submitted a report.

Mr. YOUCHE: If this law is passed there is no power granted that they have not now. A motion to concur in the report of the committee was rejected by yeas 18, nays 18. Mr SMITH, of Jennings: I do hope the report will not be concurred in. The power to receive and invest real estate is too giwe were to pass this bill. They would look | gentic a power to grant to any corporation. Colleges can and should receive endowments in lands and money. Under this bill, when an institution acquires real estate, it ac quires it forever, or until it dies. If we are to grant such powers to institutions it will not be long before the landlord system will be inaugurated. I can look far enough in the future when the people will recognize the true value of the votes against the bill. The peoples' rights are subservient to the railroad corporations in the West, and we would be proposing to create such a mo proposed by this bill to create a monopoly as dangerous as monopolies created by a us of Congress whereby rathroad corporations have taken possession of millions of acres of the best land ever given freemen to live pass an appropriation biff. To spend time | upon. I appeal to S-nators to let this bill go awhile, at least and let us reason together and see if we can't agree upon something that will benefit the college and benefit the reopie of Indiana.

Mr. WILLARD: This bill proposes to create a real estate monosoly among universities. If the bill provided for the unigive that attention and care that should be f versity to acquire real estate only by devise given to a bill like that, and then vote to | no one would support it more heartily than take up a tedious appropriation bill with- | myself. But it proposes to create a real slightest idea that the House would and the State I agree with the statement that

Mr. FOULKE: This bill creates no giganthe universities forever. It allows them to hold real estate for only twenty years. If any future universities are organized for the purpose of making money, the power rests with the Legislature to restrain them. I de-

The demand being seconded by the Senate, under its operation the report of postponed. the Free Conference Committee was con-Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: I believe that I curred in by year 19, nays 16.

CLAIMS AGAINST COUNTIES. On motion of Mr. MAGEE, the constitutional rule was suspended and the bill [H. [ 412] regulating presentation of claims

FARES ON FERRIES. Mr. SMITH, of Jennings, in behalf of Mr.

McCluire, moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate rejected the bill [8, 293] regulating ferry fares. Mr. DAY resisted the motion, as there was a ferry company in his town which asked

for the passage of the bill. Pending the discussion of the bill-The Senate adjourned till Monday morn-

ing, 9 o'clock. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE 3. · SATURDAY, March 7, 1885-9 a. m. APAELLATE COURT.

The House proceeded to consider the bill [S. 45-see pp. 195, 257, 275] to create Appel-

Mr. GOODING: I desire to say something on the amendment. The bill provides that the Governor shall appoint three Judges from each of the three cimuits of the State, and that one of the Judges of each circuit shall be of opposite politics from the other two. The pending amendment is to strike out that one provision. The amendment says we shall not dictate to the Governer. When the Republicans were in power they never thought of giving a Democrat an office, but now that they are going out they propose to divide the offices with us. If the Republican party was in power now it would not make such a provision for Governor Porter. They never did it. They did not in twenty years put a Democrat on the Sapreme Bench of the United States. Then why should we favor them?

In regard to the Board of Commissioners for building the Asylums for the Insane, some Democrats were put on, but that was done in order to carry it through the Legislature. Why should we dictate to Governor Gray in this matter? Are there Democrats or Republicans afraid to trust him? I am not in favor of the Governor making the appointment at all, but I have confidence that if he does it, he will do it right. The Damocratic party is pledged to civil service reform -reforming the Republicans out and reforming the Democrats in. Turn out the Repub-On motton by Mr. WILLARD the commit- lican dudes-clean out the Augean stable. The time has come for Democrats—they have walked through the wilderness for twentyfive years. If we are to divide the judges, our Greenback friends should have a chance. They are far better than Republicans. Even the St. John party might be remembered.

The SPEAKER (calling Mr French to the Chair) took the floor and said: This bill provides that the Governor shall appoint one Judge of opposite party-not that he shall appoint Democrat, Republican or any party man. When it comes to the election of these Judges then the question of party in this bill has nothing to do with it. In practice I am a Democrat, but here we are creating new offices, and who says that if an election were to be held to-day that all of the nine would be chosen from the Demo-A. Hendricks was elected over Thomas M. Browne, when the remainder of the Republican ticket was chosen. So in the case of Milton B. Hopkins. The Supreme Court consists of four Democrats and one Republican. The proposed Appellate Court would make proper. He allowed no man to surpass himself in fidelity to his party, but he did not believe in carrying partisanship to the bench. The Democrats could not afford to say that the Republicans, with a vote of 240,000 in the State, should not have a representative in such a court. He was glad to know that in the present Supreme Court the opposite political party was represented, and, Democrat as I am, I say that as a jurist, an honorable gentleman and an impartial of the State. Judge no one star ds higher than the Republican member (Byron K. Elliott). These offices are not political. To give the Republicans one-third the representation is fair enough, with nearly as many voters in the

State as there are Democrats. Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: I believe that the gentleman from Hancock (Mr. Gooding) aims to kill this bill by his amendgo hurridly into the consideration of this bill | ment. When he charges the Republicans | with always throwing away everything else false in all particulars. The gentleman from Hancock is a political flea-when you put your finger on him he isn't there. Whenever, by political trickery or machinations, you make your courts partisan, that act is certain to be rebuked. I never asked, in voting for a Circuit Judge, about his politics When I do I hope my constituents will

keep me at home Mr. BROWNING: 11 favor the amendment for the reason that the bill is a direct insinuation against Governor Gray. I do not favor the amendment is Mr. Gooding does-for party reasons. The hill itself makes the Court partisan. It is a direct insult to the Governor. I favor civil service reform-not to turn competent Republicans out of office, but I do not layor putting more Republicans in. I do not see that we have use for this court anyway. Another thing against the bill is that men are leaving high places to lobby for it. On motion of Mr. McMULLEN, the amendment was laid on the table-yeas, 65, nays, 27. Mr. KELLISON (explaining his vote) said: Believing that the courts should be kept

1 on-partisan, and believing that Governor Gray or any other Governor would appoint one man of opposite politics, but to relieve Governor Gray of the weight of partisanship, I vote "sye," Mr. MURPHY (when his name was called)

said: Believing that the Democrats should have a spirit of fairness, I vote "aye." Mr. RANAGE: My understanding of civil service reform is that civil Republicans should go out and civil Democrats go in, but as I think courts should be non-political, I

Mr. PATIEN: The inducement to allow nopoly by the passage of such bills. It is the Governor to appoint whom he chooses compels me to vote 'no," and for the further reason that there are enough good Democrats for the Judgeships.

> Mr. SCHLEY: It a layman may be alowed to be speak on a question touching the State judiciary, I will say that, out of all deference to the geotleman from Hancock, I am not in favor of this amendment. I am willing to accept the bill just as it came from the Senate. I believe the nearer we can come making this Appellate Court as proposed to be formed, non partisan, the better It will be. When our higher State Courts are composed in part of men from different political parties, the people generally have more confidence in the decision of such courts. I think the people of the State favor the bill as it now is. I vote "aye."

The vote was then announced as above. So the smendment was laid on the table. The bill was ordered to the third reading. KNIGHTSTOWN INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Mileage and Accounts refuted back the claims of Meiers. Loyd and Boyd for \$50 each for services on the Knightstown Investigation Committee, re | it did not, he voted 'no. commending that the claims be indefinitely

The report of the committee was concurred | statements of the State House Commissionin-yeas, 50; nays, 27.

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mous Malt Whiskey, I know it to be whele have ever analyzed. I must therefore unqualifiedly recommend it to the medical profession." FRED. H. SAWERS, M. D., of Rochester, N a graduate of the leading European collegerable your Mait Whiskey in my pr The late HARVEY L. BYRD. M. D. President consider it n very superior reliable article and call College, says: "I find it remarkably free from heartily recommend it in low states of fevers, acur fusil oil and other objectionable materials so often inflammations, and depressing maladies genera JAMES J. C'DEA, M. D., of Staten Island, the author of several works on insanity, writes: "When I prescribe an alcoholic stimulant, I order your fa-

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Mr. DEBS: I move now that the claims be allowed. The SPEAKER: I see that many have voted under a misapprehension. The roll

will be called again. Mr. LOYD: As one affected by this claim, I will say that I served on two or three important committees and did besides 120 | Professor Collett, another State House Comhours of extra work on this Investigation | missioner, that the estate of Edwin May is Committee, but I withdrew my claim. Mr. BOYD: For the same reason I with-

draw mine. CLAIMS OF WITNESSES.

The Committee on Mileage and Accounts recommended the allowance of certain sums cratic party? People often break from the | to witnesses before the committee appointed party shackles. They did so when Thomas | to investigate the cost of the new Insane Asvlums. Mr. DITTEMORE made an ineffectual

motion-yeas, 38; nays, 47-that the report of the committee be laid on the table. Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe, explaining: For the reason that the Commissioners of legislation cheaper, safer and speedier, and the Insane Asylums are not paid only for its provisions were eminently judicious and actual work, and for the reason these men were compelled to appear and be examined

on this, I vote "no." Mr. TAYLOR: It has been said in the Good Book, which I believe has been referred to here once or twice, that Barrabas was a robber. As I do not choose to put myself alongside of him, I vote "no." On motion these claims were recommitted to the committee with instructions to strike out those who are in the regular employ of

THE APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. GORDON made an ineffectual motion -yeas, 38; nays, 57-that the General Appropriation bill be made a special order for

this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. PASSAGE, explaining his vote, said: As I am here in the interest of my constituents, who have important measures here, and as the Republicans have had the courage to spurn those who have undertaken to set themselves up as thinking machines. I hope Democrats will have like courage with me and vote "no."

Mr. TAYLOR: I believe I have always voted for this measure. I do not impugn the motives of any man, but I think we should take this up and dispose of it. I vote

The vote was then appounced as above.

COLLEGE REAL ESTATE The House refused to concur in the Sanate amendments to the bill [R R 490] to authorize colleges to hold real estate On motion of Mr. STALEY a Conference Committee was asked for, and the Speaker appointed as said committee on the part of the House Mr. Staley and Mr. Smith of Tip-

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. MOCK moved to take up the bill | 3. [38] regarding the Knightstown lustitute. He said it would be a disgrace to close this session without removing the officials there who have disgraced the Home. Mr. BOYD moved to substitute the bill

Mr. BROWNING opposed the motion. He would vote for the bill but he insisted on the regular order. It the Governor did not to take the responsibility of calling a special session let the matter g. Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: If the Governor chose to he could easily remove these two men who have disgraced that institu-

H. R. 527] on the tame subject.

tion. All this effort to bring the matter up in this bill is political buncombe. On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, both motions were laid on the table. SARAH MAY'S CLAIM

On the call for bills on the third reading Mr. FISHER called up the bill [8, 178] for the rel of Mrs. Farah May. Mr. McMULLEN: I think it proper and

right that this money, if paid, should be paid to Mrs. May. Every man wants to vote on this case according to the evidence. You have called the witnesses, and had their evider ce. Are you now going to throw off their testimony? We saked these witnesses what the State owed this for, and they said for the two extra plana Mr. May prepared and the percentage of the cost. The plane were to be the property of the State, and the State has them and has not paid for them.

Mr. MOOK: We made a contract with May that he was to make over to the State all his plans, av d his price was paid. It was a square and fair contract. There is not a court or a jury to Christendom that would allow one nickel in this case.

Mr FRENCH demanded the previous question. The demand was seconded by the House, and under its operations the bill passed-yees, 53; nays 42 Mr. BARNES, explaining his vote, said

that if the money were paid it should go to the estate so that it might pay debts, and as Mr. BROWNING: Believing that not a dollar of it is due, in view of the sworn

l ere, I vote "no."

Mr. COPELAND, in explanation of his vote, said: Inasmuch as I find from the sworn testimony of General Nelson, one of the State House Commissioners, the following: "Mr. May. I think, is equitably entitled to all of \$10,000," and inasmuch as I find in the testimony of General Nelson and

> [Continued on Seventh Page.] Home Items and Topics.

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-The weakest woman, smallest child and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

-Old men tottering around from rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters. My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters, and I recommend them to my people.-Methodist Clergy man.

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-Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught. -The vigor of youth for the aged and in-

firm in hop bitters!! -"At the change of life nothing equals Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident

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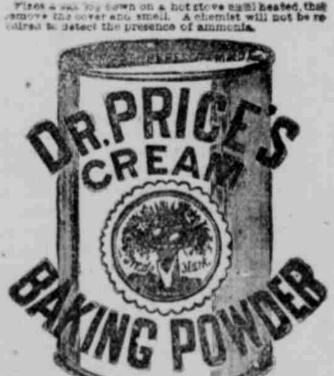
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